## BRINGING UP THE REAR.

Critical Times on the Peninsula of Virginia.

By EUGENE SULLIVAN, 424 N. Y.

The rear-guard of an army on the march, be it a corps, division or brigade, is never a very pleasing detail. If the army be on the advance, the stragglers must be kept up as well as possible with their commands, which takes time, causing the rear-guard to lose time which must be made up by faster travel, usually by double-quick, to recover distance lost between the rearguard and the troops ahead. If the army be on the retreat, rear-guard duty at once

ing up earthworks and performing such duties as were required of us, until Sunday morning, June 29, 1862, when we reday morning, June 29, 1862, when we received orders to evacuate our trenches on the right of Fair Oaks Station, and fall back to Grapevine Bridge. The 42d N. Y., rear-guard of our brigade, and on this occasion also rear-guard of the Second Corps, left about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and fell back to the Chickahominy River.

We crossed Grapevine Bridge to the

We crossed Grapevine Bridge to the north side, where the regiment was halted, the other regiments of the brigade continuing the march. Three companies of the regiment—E, K, and I—were detailed to destroy the bridge which had done such good service in time of need.

While the three companies, under command of Capt. Wm. O'Shea, were working

like beavers, in the river and on both banks, destroying the bridge, the other seven companies, under command of Col. Edmond C. Charles, were drawn up in line of battle on the high ground, a short distance in rear, in support. It did not take the three companies long to destroy the work which had taken the entire regiment days and nights of hard labor to

Before the destruction was consum-mated, the enemy discovered what we were doing, and opened fire upon us with artillery. While the fire of the enemy's artillery was somewhat harassing to our support, it had no effect whatever on the

artillery was somewhat harassing to our support, it had no effect whatever on the watever most was given, and in a short time our bit men working in the river, and only made the enemy could not use it.

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for him, personally, as well as the army to which he belonged, was by the side of his comrade, either in line of battle or

them having their muskets slung over their shoulders, while others carried them on their backs, with the belt over their heads and across their breast. A careless manner, indeed, in case of a sudden attack!

Our division lay quietly on the ground there, each man grasping his musket firmly, ready for action. One would have supposed that there was not a soldier within miles—unless, perhaps, the men in gray marching along the railroad track.

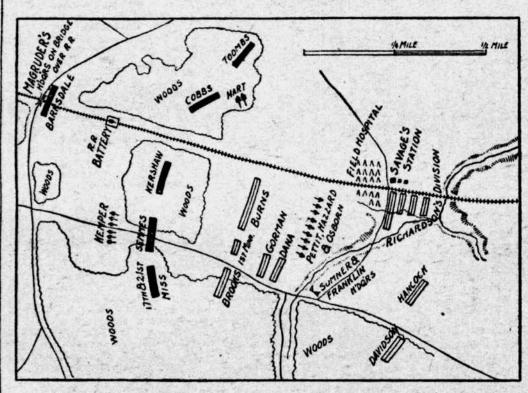
Ist Mo., while the artillery duel was on. There were other troops in front of us; but we were close enough to be interested. Rebel bullets fell among us all the time. One wasn't safe at all in our neighborhood. While we were there a man rode along our lines, exhibiting a rebel flag that he said one of the 66th Ind. had captured. He said that the soldier swam the river, captured the flag, and swam the river, captured the flag, and swam back with it in his teeth.

Our company was ordered to the river.

be on the retreat, rear-guard duty at once becomes both embarrassing and dangerous, and requires much tact, stubbornness and powers of endurance.

Knowing that the safety of the troops ahead depends in a measure on the conduct of the rear-guard, that guard must always be on the alert, ready to throw itself between the enemy and the retreating column.

After the battle of Fair Oaks Gen. Dana's First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, consisting of the 7th Mich. 19th and 20th Mass., 42d N. Y., lay in our position at Fair Oaks Station, throwing up earthworks and performing such



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF SAVAGE STATION.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish Any down, the Allerdan Little Lands and the Lands and the

the confidence of the bridge, and the inth angle the Capital extract array, and the confidence of the property of of the

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Before on the march.

Away down the railroad tracks the enemy keeps advancing; nearer and nearer they come; marching at will, many of them having their muskets slung over their to give my recollection of the captured to give my recollection of the captu

that the rebel gunners never fired more than one or two shots before we would drive them to their bomb-proofs. I do not think that a boat or a gunner could have better compliment paid them than was paid by Flag Officer A. H. Foote when he sent the flag which I twice in one day shot from the flag staff of that battery the distance of one and a quarter miles!

April 3 Island No. 10 was surrendered April 3 Island No. 10 was surrendered to the gunboats. At daylight on the morning of April 8 the Mound City crew landed and took possession of main battery on the Tennessee shore. I captured there one of the handsomest rebel flags that ever

reached the Navy Department. My name, with that of the Mound City, is marked on it with red ink.

On April 13 the fleet chased the rebel gunboats under the shelter of Fort Pillow, and the Mound City's troubles began. Flag Officer A. H. Foote had to give up the command of the fleet on account of a wound on the ankle received at Fort Donelson. Capt. Chas. H. Davis assumed to know that there had been a change in commanders, for on the morning of May 10 the rebel fleet, comprising eight vessels, steamed up in most gallant style to wipe out the Lincoln gunboats, but got into the worst hornets' nest they ever found.

The Mound City was rammed twice by the rebel boat Van Dorn, and sunk to the guards, and had to go to Cairo for repairs, and she returned for duty before the place surrendered.

The fleet left Fort Pillow on June 5 for Memphis, and next day a battle was fought at Memphis, in which the rebel fleet was destroyed, except the Van Dorn, which, being very fast, escaped.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read with pleasure all the articles written by George Dallas Mosgrove, and particularly that part of his account of the Con-1 federate "Morgan and His Men" in which to give a brief description of the retreat of Federal Gen. George W. Morgan and His Men" in which the gives a brief description of the retreat "Morgan and His Men" in which the gives a brief description of the retreat "Morgan and His Men" in which the gives a brief description of the retreat "Morgan and His Men" in which the rebel assumed to federate "Morgan and His Men" in which the gives a brief description of the retreat "Morgan and His Men" in which the rebel assumed to federate "Morgan and His Men" in which the rebel assumed to federal Gen. George W. Morgan and His Men" in which the reded to have the gives brief description of the retreat "Morgan and His Men" in which the rebel assumed to federate "Morgan and His Men" in the gives a brief description of the retreat "Morgan and His Men" in which the rebel flow in the gives a brief description of t

The Mound City held the right of line on the Missouri shore, it being her duty to silence the upper battery whenever it opened fire. Our fire became so accurate that the rebel gunners never fired more than one or two shots before fired more than one or two shots before fired more than one or two shots before fired more. lant hearts as ever followed the old Flag.
The Mound City was repaired, and she steamed out of the river under command of John Winslow, Commander, U. S. N.,

think that a boat or a gunner could have better compliment paid them than was paid by Flag Officer A. H. Foote when he sent the flag which I twice in one day shot from the flag staff of that battery at a distance of one and a quarter miles! That flag is now in the possession of Berry Post, 859, G. A. R., Woodbridge, N. J.

April 3 Island No. 10 was surrendered

GEORGE W. MORGAN'S RETREAT. The Hardships of the March Prom Cumber-

able, boil it, make a thin broth, to which they gave the name of 'shadow soup.'

"In order to boil the water fuel was necessary, and as this was a scarce article, every chip or piece of bark would be picked up and carefully husbanded. One day a drummer boy of about 14. Tommy Cranston, got possession of a hone and Cranston, got possession of a bone, and immediately began to look for fuel to boil immediately began to look for fuel to boil it. Seeing a piece of bark beyond the line, he started to get it, when he was fired upon and killed by the sentinel. Capt. Wirz, the rebel commandant, soon appeared beside the sentinel and laughed at the dying struggles of the boy and the impotent rage of his comrades."

The writer of this article was in Washington City when the trial of Capt. Wirz was going on, and many such transactions as those herein given were fully proven, and it is hard to believe that so much brutality could have been embodied in the human form as was personified by this

he Hardships of the March From Cumber-land Gap to the Ohio.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have
H. Taylor, of Co. G. 17th Mass., relates reached the Navy Department. My name, with that of the Mound City, is marked by George Delles Mosgrove and particular the following: "I was captured at Bachelor's Creek, near Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1, 1864. Was at the time driving a hospital ambulance. I was sent out with a detachment under a flag of truce to bring in some wounded; but the enemy would not honor the flag of truce, and they took me, with six officers and 66 men. This was Hoke's Division, of Longstreet's com-

"I was first taken to Pemberton Prison, opposite Libby Prison, in R'chmond; from there to Belle Isle, where I was kept six weeks, and then sent to Andersonville,

"On Belle Island we had some hard experience. Many of the men had no shel-ter or blankets; the weather was cold and

ber was increased by new arrivals every day, sometimes in small squads, sometimes by thousands. By Midsummer there were 35,000 or 30,000 crowded together in a stockade inclosing about 22 acres, a portion of which was marsh land made by the creek running through the ground.

"At night the men who had no shelter or blankets would lie huddled together in groups for the sake of body warmth, and when they wanted to turn over they would do so at word of command: "Bout ship."

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abled, which left the starboard port open, and the only place of escape. Being at the port myself, hurrying the men with the gun, in the rush for the port I was thrown into the water. There were 45 or 50 men in the water. There is no pen that can describe the horrors of the next two hours.

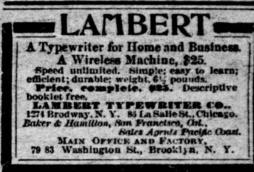
It was a trying ordeal to the Seventh Division, harassed as it was by the Confederate "Morgan and His Men." It was slight acquaintance. He was very escape that the water of the press and people was more directly drawn to the said: I saw that he was about to Cross the dead-line, and stopped him, when the said: I am going to get that turkey. I looked where he pointed, and saw the skeleton of a turkey on which a little when I had slight acquaintance. He was very emaciated. I saw that he was about to Bragg's Army, between whom there

name "Iron Brigade" until after the New York Brigade was mustered out. They assumed the name about the middle of September, 1803. I need not remind there would have been appalling. Headquartern or a given them. I am sure that Gen. Bragg and Comrade Colly know.

Yes, they wore "big hata." There were of thers. I am sure that Gen. Bragg and Comrade Colly know.

Yes, they wore "big hata." There were of the sequence air passages, bronchial tubes and colle of the lungs, the germs are at once destroyed and ex-pelled from the system, and the disease is arrested and cured by removing the cal





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